

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1906.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Year 6 00 SUNDAY, Per Year...... 2 60 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 8 60 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month. Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Question of Distribution.

In a recent address before the West Virginia Bankers' Association Senator ELEUNS set forth a fact of profound importance when, referring to wealth, he said: "We understand the ways of accumulation, but not of distribution." The same truth or truism is being presented in different forms by others. Mr. ROOSE-VELT dealt with it in his "muck rake peech. The writer who signed himself "discussed it in the June number the North American Review, as did Mr. WAYNE MACVEAGH in the same magazine. In the July issue of that publication Mr. HANNIS TAYLOR treats of the matter under the title of "The Impending Conflict." The magazines and pamphlets of labor unionism and of tocialism are full of it.

For centuries men have dreamed of a social state in which there should be neither rich nor poor and all should have in abundance. From PLATO to MORE, CAMPANELLA and BACON, and from them to ROUSSEAU, ST. SIMON, FOURIER, MARK, OWEN and BELLAMY, the problem of distribution has been solved on paper, and the solutions have stood all tests except that of human nature.

There is a prevalent belief that if wealth were more equally distributed the world would be a better place for those who live in it. The usual starting point of plans for effecting an equalization, actual, approximate or relative, is the fallacy that those who have an expess have taken their surplus by unfair if not by criminal methods, from what is called "the common store," to the grievous injury of the majority. This would be true in the case of fixity of the sum total of world wealth or national wealth. But that total is not fixed; and the facts of the situation in the United States to-day, supported as they are by figures, show no basis whatever for the eclaration of the demagogue that "the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer." As Mr. CARROLL D. WRIGHT says: "While it is true that the rich are growing richer, many more people are growing rich, and the poor are better off. The poor must participate in the expanded distribution of

In all save an inconsiderable number of individual instances accumulated wealth in this country is invested in wage paying and wealth producing institutions. Efforts to equalize distribution carry with them a serious danger of interfering with production.

War.

The news that Admiral ROJESTVENSKY on his trial by court-martial, has pleaded guilty of surrendering a warship in the battle of the Sea-of Japan, following as it does the trial of Admiral NEBOGATOFF for the surrender of a division of the fleet and the conviction and punishment of General Storssel for the surrender of Port Arthur, raises two questions: First, thether these commanders have been stly condemned; and secondly, whether the Russians proved themselves formidable opponents in respect either of generalship or of soldiership during the Far Eastern war.

Let us look first at the cases of ROJEST-VENSET and NEBOGATOFF. The latest student of the war from a naval point view, Mr. F. T. JANE, though a fervent dmirer of the Japanese, admits that while the Baltic fleet was hastily organized and poorly officered, it kept station well enough to excite remark when it reached Singapore, and in several other matters was found to be superior to what had been expected. The credit for some approach to efficiency is given entirely to Admiral ROJESTVENSKY, whose abilities, owing to his ultimate defeat in Tsushima Straits, have not, in Mr. JANE's opinion, been properly recognized. How did it happen that ROJESTVENSKT chose the inside route for Vladivostok through the Sea of Japan nd on the eve of Togo's attack made the mistake of forming his vessels in two battle lines? It appears that ROLEST-YENSKY's scouts had sighted what they thok to be the main Japanese fleet off Formosa, and there is no doubt that the Baltic fleet when it entered the Straits of Tsushima believed the bulk of the Japanese navy to be behind it and the way to Vladivostok to be barred only a certain number of torpedo eraft and cruisers, through which in the fog it had a fair chance of passing unobserved. Mr. JANE holds that ROJEST-VENSKY's formation in two battle lines was a sound enough one, in view of attacks from small craft only, while on the other hand it was so obviously and hopeessly bad against a battle fleet attack that it seems of itself conclusive evidence that ROJESTVENSKY never expected to meet Togo when he did.

What the Russians assert is probably true, that the sudden discovery that they were faced with a fleet action overwhelmed them completely. Even so, they were able during the following night to act sufficiently in unison to beat off two torpedo attacks, and the wonder is that they held together so long, not that they scattered so soon. Once scattered, their destruction was easy and inevitable. Yet it is to be noted that even at the end only the four ships composing the division commanded by Nano-

GATORF and the destroyer Bedovy, on which ROJESTVENSKY's party had taken refuge, were sufficiently demoralized to surrender. ROJESTVENSKY, though he pointed out that at the time he was dazed and out of his head, has acknowledged to the court-martial that he took no measures to avert the surrender of the Bedgyy, and NEBOGATOFF on his trial pleaded that if he had continued fighting ne would only have caused a sacrifice of life. This was doubtless true, but Mr. JANE concurs with many naval officers in thinking the degradation inflicted on NEBOGATOFF by the Russian Admiralty justified by expediency; not only because the Japanese in similar circumstances would never have surrendered, but also because Russians in the same war and even in the same battle had set a better example. The Oushakoff, for instance, refused to surrender, and sank still firing. In an earlier fight near the same spot the Rurik had chosen a similar fate. The deaths of those who went down in the Rurik and the Oushakoff were by no means fruitless, but on the contrary were almost as useful to the Russian Navy of the future as if they had occurred in the hour of victory Mr. JANE reminds us that if the principle of justified surrender should be admitted it would prove impracticable to draw the line. He looks, therefore, upon the merciless degradation of NEBOGATOFF and his Captains by the Russian Admiralty as perhaps its one strong action during the war. With that action is

compared the course of the Chinese authorities, who executed every man left alive after the surrender of Weihai-Wei in the Chino-Japanese war, and the Carthaginian practice of crucifying a defeated leader. It will be remembered that the British Navy received a similar warning against incapacity when Admiral Byng was put to death for his defeat off Minorca. It is certain that the orders of the Russian Admiralty were very clear. They were that in the event of defeat a Captain was to destroy his ship. This had been done by the Captains of the Variag and Korietz, and it had been done, though not very thoroughly, by the naval officers when General STORSSEL surrendered Port Arthur. It was done by most of the Captains of the ill starred Baltic fleet, and ought to have been done by NEBOGATOFF and ROJESTVENSKY, though in the latter's case there may have been extenuating circumstances.

As for STOESSEL, who figured as a hero in and outside of Russia while as yet the facts were imperfectly known, it was established before the court-martial when he came to be tried that, although the garrison in Port Arthur was exposed to a murderous plunging fire after the Japanese had gained possession of the surrounding heights, yet the fortress was still supplied with enough food and munitions of war so resist for months. Not only on this account was STORSSEL justly sentenced, but in view of the grave consequences attributable to the surrender. A force comprising almost hundred thousand Japanese veterans was thus set free to take part in the operations around Mukden against the main Russian army. Who will attempt to measure what this accession of strength may have meant to the Japanese when the fact is recalled that, even as it was, the Russians, though thrice beaten in the field, were never routed?

Our conclusion is that in the military

operations of which Manchuria was the theatre the Russians were not signally outgeneralled by the Japanese, other- ERIDGE were first in this great work. wise their losses must have been much greater than were actually experienced, As for the supposed superiority of the Japanese in naval strategy, Mr. JANE, for his part, concedes that ROJESTVEN-SKY'S formation in Tsushima Straits, in view of the fact that he expected only torpedo attack, was not a bad formation at all, and that it is hard to conceive that Togo, with ROJESTVENSKY's general orders and with the special problems to be solved by the latter, would have done anything materially different up to the hour of battle. Nevertheless, we cannot conceive of Togo as losing the ensuing fight, because every individual officer and individual seaman would have died rather than forfeit victory. This brings us to the capital reason for the success of the Japanese. The Russians were not so much outgeneralied as they were outfought; and they were outfought because they were lukewarm, and not wrought to desperation, as they had een in the Crimea, and in resistance to Napoleon's invasion; whereas every Japanese soldier and sailor believed, as was indeed the truth, that his country's fate was at stake and that his personal conduct might decide the issue.

Secretary Taft's Visit to North Caro-

Hua. Congress has adjourned to sit in a ammock and imbibe iced tea, accordng to the cartoonists; and a strenuous President is glad to seek the shelter of his summer home and pull in the latchstring. But the energies of Secretary TAFT, the heavyweight of the Administration, are not regulated by latitude or the season. He fills his engagements and makes more plans with an indifference to the thermometer which is wonderful in so voluminous a man.

Significant is a letter he has written o Spencer B. Adams, a representative leader in North Carolina. It is much in little, and full of the meat of suggesion. The Secretary consents to adgress the Republican State convention at Greensboro on July 9. But his time is short. "I shall have," he says, "to leave on the night train in order to reach Put-in-Bay, Ohio, in time for an address which I have to deliver before the Bar Association there on the 11th. I shall probably not be able to reach Greens boro until the afternoon of the 9th. That is to say, Mr. TAFT will have just time enough, if he makes connections, to hurry on to the floor of the convention, speak his piece as advertised, and be off on a special to Put-in-Bay. He is to go down to Greensboro with an escort of leading North Carolina Republicans, / including Judge Jures PRITCHARD.

On July 9 the Secretary will talk politics to the Terheel Republicans, who have fond anticipations again of carry ing their State; within forty-gight hours he will discourse about his profession to the Bar Association in Ohio. What, then, are his intentions: to retire to the Supreme Bench in the autumn, or to give ear to the solicitation to remain in public life and accept its honors if they come his way? We may have more light when the Tarheel Republicans adopt their esolutions. By at least one candidate for the Presidency Secretary TAFT's invasion of North Carolina will be regarded as a wanton trespass.

Manuel Garcia.

MANUEL GARCIA, the teacher of singing, who died in London on Sunday, lived through a remarkable period in the history of music. He sang in his fasher's Italian opera company in this country in 1825, when MOZART'S "Don Giovanni" was first performed here. At that time BEETHOVEN and SCHUBERT were still living, and Rossini was the idol of the operatic stage. The stars of DONIZETTI and BELLINI had not risen. VERDI and WAGNER were each 12 years old.

When GARCIA was 25 the famous singers of the Italian stage were his own sister, the great MALIBBAN, the famous buffo LABLACHE, RUBINI, GRIST, PASTA, NOURRIT, TAMBURINI and a few others whose names are now part of the history of lyric art.

GARCIA was 45 years old when WAG-NER's "Lohengrin," now the most popular of all operas, was made known to the world, and when its rival, "Faust," was produced he was 54. Yet he lived to witness the semi-centenaries of both, to become familiar with WAG-NER's latest creations and even with the new vagaries of RICHARD STRAUSS. When he was a young man Rossini sulked in his tent over the failure of William Tell," and yet he lived to see the swan of Pesaro relegated to the second rank, while Europe went mad over the passionate dissonances of "Cavalleria Rusticana."

And yet again he lived to see the genius" of MASCAGNI weighed in the scales and set aside as adulterated, while the new gospel of Puccini was slowly but surely discovered to be only condensed VERDI. GARCIA's greatest achievement, perhaps, was his own development. He continued to keep pace with history, and living to the extraordinary age of 101, he literally as well as figuratively joined hands with the past, for he assimilated what was new. in music and never lost his hold of the sound old principles of Italian singing.

Credit to Whom Credit Is Due.

Sending the Hon. ALBERT JEREMIAH BEVERIDGE the pen with which the meat inspection amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation bill was signed, Mr. ROOSEVELT makes necessary a readjustment of the facts of a recent chapter of American history. "You were the man," Mr. ROOSEVELT writes, "who first called my attention to the abused in the packing houses." Mr. BEVER-IDGE himself would never have let the world know that it is indebted to him for the purification of American canned meat. Now Commissioner NELL and the Hon. JAMES BRONSON REYNOLDS are seen to be but the agents and sociological tools of that resistless intelligence. Even the supposed priority of the bashful Jersey youth who has read more than 5,000 novels pales and fades. The ferret eye and the constructive mind of Mr. BEV-

You were the legislator," continued Mr. ROOSEVELT, "who drafted the bill. which in its substance now appears in the amendment to the Agricultural bill and which will enable us to put a complete stop to the evils complained of. Some of the substance has dropped out, thanks to the malignity of the House, but who can doubt that any wrongdoing which Mr. BEVERIDGE sets out to stop will be stopped at once?

Henceforth no American can see a sheep, a calf or a steer without thinking of the fruitful intellect and the feeling heart of the senior Senator from Indiana. Nor is his fame confined to his country. Renowned already abroad by his travels and his penetrating views of world politics, Mr. BEVERIDGE will be honored and blessed for ages by whole classes that have never heard of his literary or merely political achievements. TOMMY ATKINS will remember him as the "preserver" of "tinned" meats. Wherever there is an army or a picnic there will be grateful thoughts of Mr. BEVERIDGE. His name will be strewn along the Nile; it will camp on the Himalayas; it will climb the roof of the world; Hottentots will be happy in it, and the Pigmies will rest in its giant shade.

Mr. BEVERIDGE is in his forty-fourth year. In his short but splendid and crowded life he has done two things that cannot be forgotten while memory holds her seat. He is the father of Federal meat inspection and the discoverer of the "ship railroad" across the Isthmus of Panama.

This country does not need and will not accept paternalism from its governments, State or national.

• It is this spirit which vitalizes every principle of the wise code of life and government known as Jeffersonian Democracy.—St. Louis Republic.

Fine words, which don't affect the fact that there are no more industrious or flereer paternalists in the country than the "Jefferonian" Democrats.

Amomination for Representative in Conress has been offered to another Indiana novelist. There is good hope of seeing soon the day, predicted long ago by THE Sun, when Congress will consist entirely of novelists, at present the most admired and fortunate class of producers.

Ex-Senator W. A. HARRIS, Democrati candidate for Governor in Kansas, frowns on the suggestion that Mr. BRYAN be asked to stump the State for him. "We don't want outsiders," he says; "this is a Kansas affair." As Mr. BRYAN has failed severa times in purely Nebraska affairs which he took in hand himself, Mr. Harris's preference for his room to his company is per-

Two eminent men, WHAIAM II. and Lord ROBERTS, must be greatly interested in Admiral May's despatch to King Edward:
"We have obtained complete control of the English Channel, and have demanded the surrender of the English sespects."

The cause of the Kaiser's interest is obvious; Lord ROBERTS must be "rooting" for the commander of the attacking fleet, because, in urging the increase and reorganization of the land forces, he has contended that the home fleet would probably not be able to prevent the landing of an enemy on

If the New Jersey constables can find nothing to do but to round up the automosilists for scorching, the expense of owning motor will be more than any one but copper king can stand.

Our esteemed contemporaries in Roches ter keep cool by printing multitudinous editorial articles on "The Disposal of Snow," "After the Iceman" and similar nival and rlacial matters.

More posts yet! The Hon. JULIUS KARN of California has written a comic opera The Hon. JOHN WESLEY GAINES of Tennessee has composed "a swar song of the Democracy." The Hon. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS of Mississippi is to lecture at the Summer School of Neophagen College on The Yazoo School of Poets."

Will not the Hon. BUTTN MOBAN, the pride of Massachusetts, subposns the gypsy moths? They are the only fellows in the State as pervasive and persistent as he.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

The Domestic Instinct Often Overrules the Commercial. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mrs. E.

R. J. of Hackensack is excited over a situa-tion which she does not comprehend. Hav-ing graduated from the "erring sister" class, I speak from experience. My mother, a young brother and myself had an income of \$300 a year. This would have been larger had not my grandfather, with commendable interest in the population of the country, left nine heirs to his modest estate. I could also "cook, sew and play the plano," but who was to pay the rent and buy the raw materials for me to skilfully work up into food and clothing? My few music pupils sufficed to pay only my own dentist bills. starve. I took part of our small principal

starve. I took part of our small principal and learned stenography. We practised the most rigid economy and worked early and late to make both ends meet.

After varied experiences I obtained a position at \$15, and thereafter we lived in comparative comfort. But I am ashamed to confess that if any man who was receiving \$20 weekly had proposed to me I could have convinced myell that I loved him. Unfortunately, the young men thought they needed the \$20 for cigars, athletic clubs, clothing, &c. These were necessities; I was not one. So I was permitted to usurp some one's place till I was 27, when I was fortunate enough to love and marry a man who received \$25 a week. We have prospered and have three children.

one's place till I was 21, when I was fortunate enough to love and marry a man who
received \$25 a week. We have prospered
and have three children.

I feel that I have demonstrated that a girl
who is obliged to work for existence will
most thank fully seize the first opportunity
to desert a commercial for a domestic life.
During my seven years service I met many
business women, most of whom hoped to
marry. They would willingly sacrifice and
economize, but the men are atraid, and women
cannot propose. Se I hope that "Mrs. E.
R. J. will do a little "sensible" and sympathetic thinking herself. Women must work
if they would live.

MOSTCLAIR, N. J., July 2.

Restoring Confidence.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean. Heretofore the milkmen of Chicago have been in the habit of drinking beer at their annual picnics. But this time they will drink nothing but milk. If all the other trades on at their annual pionics would emulate the milkmen by consuming only such beverages or foodstuffs as they are engaged either in preparing, manufacturing or distributing the effect on public confidence would be electric.

There is nothing so discouraging as to find men averse to the things that they handle regularly in their business. When the aver-age observer discovers a lot of milkmen in the act of repudiating milk at a pienic suspicion is immediately aroused and the chances nowadays are that a more vigorous munic pal, State and Federal inspection of milk will be demanded.

Let the beer drivers at their annual picnic this year drink beer openly and without any attempt to conceal the fact. Let the soda water men drink sodas and natural mineral Let the good work thus auspiciously begun

sage makers of Chicago eat nothing but sausage at their next annual picnic. A Churchgoer's Complaint.

A Charchgoer's Complaint.

To THE EINTOR OF THE SUN—Sir: That this is an age of progress no one will attempt to deny, but is it so certain that all this progress is good? I refer particularly now to progress in religious matters. I have just returned from a service which I left before its conclusion, because I could endure it no longer. I came out with the feeling that soon there would be no church in New York that I could attend with any degree of pleasure or apiritual benefit. I no longer feel at home in church. I find everywhere new hymns, new chauts, new tunes, bew gustoms—all things up to date—innovations of every sort, and I came away with a spiritual longing, a sense of lonellices never

with a spiritual longing, a sense of lonelineas never experienced at the old time services.

Religion when I was young was a thing of the heart; now it is a thing of the head—cold, formal, without sentiment. I don't want to be understood as saying that all services are open to such criticism, but the majority in New York city are. Ministers are far too much interested in drawing crowds, either by good music or a sensationa

Will some one endeavor to prove to me that the will some one endeavor to prove to me that the change in the services of the Church is due to the crying need for it? Will some clergyman or layman be good enough to state a few reasons why this modern service of music and candles and incense and ceremonies is continued in preference to a simple service of prayer and praise such as A TRUE CHRISTIAN

an Agricultural Experiment in Aid of Cubans TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It will interest your readers to know that an American Catholic society is organizing here for elementary scholastic and industrial work among the poor orphans of Cuba. Because of the poverty of the people and the abundance of cheap, fertile land, the work is to be supported by agriculture. Unmarried Catho-lic teachers, farmers, mechanics and laborers are eded to act as teachers without salary CHARLES B. IHMSEN. NEW YORK, July 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "If anybody don't like it he can lump it," says Senator Filiman. John Milton, in one of his Selmesius etters, said the same thing in equally Latin: "Si non inbeat rumpatur." NEW YORK, July 2.

An Infant Industry. From the Wallula Gateway

There have been quite a number of coyotes' prog-eny dug out of the ground recently; in fact, some of the natives have secured as high as nine cube in one burrow and, as their scalps are worth \$1 ach, there is money in the biz.

From the Baltimore Sun.
The world is full of herolace
Whose brav'ry none can doubt;
In sircuse they face the kens,
At home put thieves to rout.
But when the storm has passed away,
The trouble disappears,
Why is it that they always say:
"She then burss forth in tears"!

A sudden panic thrills the school,
The children rush to death;
The gentle teacher, caim and cool,
Controls them with her breath.
But when the horrid fear is quelled.
The tumult once floor sleops,
Why is it, by some force impelied.
She "sits right down and weeps"

The fire is burning in the mill.
The terror stricken run
To dash pell mell across the sill
And perish every one.
A woman lespe before their path;
They stop, in ordered stream
They fite to safety from death's wrath.
While she sits down and screams!

I guess from Helen, fair, of Troy, Unto Joan of Are, Treas ever woman's way of Joy To move in ministation dark. No doubt, when helly Pitcher, bold, In battle's blood was painted. See left her daring doed of going And west right house and feithead.

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—It is to be regretted that Congress did not act in the matter of trade relations with Germany. Last February Germany made the United States an exception in the case of her newly adopted fiscal policy and suspended in ts favor the operation of that policy." In pening the debate in the Reichstag Chancellor von Bülow said:

"The Imperial Government asked the Reichstag authorize the application of the treaty rates to to authorize the application of the treaty rates to the United Sistes, not as a right under the most favored nation interpretation, but in order that the negotiations pending might be conducted to a satisfactory end, and because it was in the inter-est of both countries to avoid a tariff war."

Meeting Germany in a spirit of similar friendliness, the State Department entered nto a tentative agreement that the United States would extend such courtesy as was possible through a readjustment of certain customs regulations said to operate un-favorably to German exporters to this ountry. This act required, but failed to receive, the indorsement of Congress.

Germany gave the consideration in advance and had good reason to believe that

THE NEW LAWS.

an equivalent would be delivered.

Disappointment in Store for These Who Expect a Revolution Through Them. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the Congress one feature overshadows all else That is the purpose to place in the hands of the Federal authorities the aupérvision and control of the production and distribution of commodities. The movement is not a novelty. The rate bill, the pure food bill, the meat inspection bill are no more than the logical outcome of a situation which has peen in process of development for a quarter

plaint is made are either imaginary or exaggerated. In many cases the protest made gainst the conduct of so-called trusts and corporations is rooted in an individual greed which is essentially the same as that disinstitutions. There is a tendency to forget that while a few are perhaps getting too much and are getting their riches by ques-tionable methods, all are getting more than they ever did before. There is also a tendency to forget that the imposition of limitations upon the acquisitions of the offending few will not of necessity result in the individual enrichment of all the others. While some of our rich men take from the fruits of their enterprises a larger share than it seems right for them to take, it should not be forgetten that those same enterprises are the source of income for thousands, and that any crippling of the enterprises would mean loss and privation to many.

Beneficial results may be expected to follow the operation of the new laws, but there will also be disappointment for those who look upon Federal rate bills and Federal meat inspection as signs of the dawn of a commercial miliennium and of the establishment of a new industrial system under which all men will be good and through which each will have all he wants and no one will have more than he should. Human nature cannot be materially changed by legislative enactments.

The framers of the Constitution feared to they ever did before. There is also a tendency

not be materially changed by legislative actments.

The framers of the Constitution feared to vest too much power in the hands of the central Government, and the country has denevery well under the system devised by them. It will take some time to thresh out the merits of a system of enlarged Federal power. The present temper of the country makes a trial of more centralization little short of imperative, but it will be well to keep in mind that the step is essentially experimental.

NEW YORK, July 2.

Strong Demand for Labor

From Bradstreet's. Laborers for farm work are at a premium, Kansas wants 25,000 men, and the probabili-ties are that other States in the winter wheat belt are in a somewhat similar position. In the South the paucity of farm labor is an alnost chronic trouble, though by the time the crop has matured conditions will have im-proved, perhaps; but at the moment many

Even in some of the leading manufacturing lines a shortage of skilled workmen is ob erved, and certain plants could be operated at a higher rate of speed were the desired help forthcoming. As it is, seasonal shut-downs, particularly in the iron and steel will be less than usual. Moreover railway building is being conducted on sua huge scale that vast armies of laborers tractors will probably put forth efforts to

From all of which it will be gathered that demand for labor is brisk-very brisk, thanks to prosperity, which seems to have attained so much momentum that it will take an extraordinarily hard knock to arrest its

A Pessimist on Temblors.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now that Prof. Omori of Japan has issued his comforting dictum that there will be no more carthquakes in San Francisco for fifty years, the Argonauts and heir descendants may take heart. All any has to do to prove the professor's assertion is to draw two cross lines, on one put the direction, time, juration and money damage of the shock, and on he other the hypothenuse of a triangle drawn between a dead jackass, a silver mine and Bryan's hances in 1907, multiply by the cube root of 41144 and there you are.

I happened to have the involuntary pleasure of peing in company with the earthquake of October 1865, which furnished several million dollars bust ness to giaziers and chimney architects, besides reminding druggists and barkeepers that bottles stand violent motion best when wired to the shelves on which they rest. No Prof. Omort happened along then, and in consequence another tembior stilled in at 8:05 A. M., October 21, 1868, killed eight sidied in at 8:10 A. M., October 21, 1988, inted cigni-people outright, scared fifty more into extremis and blew in a gale of prosperity for glass put in artists and Beaux Arts men who could put up a chimney without wanting the earth. We had another shadgup about April, 1870, but as no one was killed, and not more than a thousand chimneys got what the police call a shakedown, it was not

held to be quite up to the mark.

If any one had been wise enough to draw cross
lines and—but what's the use of talking? Prof. Omort has shown San Francisco how to do the trick, and if now she has another quake, unlessone should tumble in unawares, it will be clearly JAMES K. BRISTOL her own fault.

Discomfort for Staten Islanders

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is on record that twice as many people went to Staten Island last Sunday as on the corresponding Sunday last year. The authorities have met the rush in this way: The big waiting room on the New York side has been closed, and a small shanty erected outside for the accommodation of the increased thousands. I been to Hecklebirnic, which I year is some the miles beyond Hades, but I should fancy, taking a supposititious average, that the temperature of that Staten Island shanty is, as a rule, about equal to the combined heat of the two places mentioned. the combined neat or use two places mentioned.

If necessity compelled the innovation, why time
the change so that it should take place at the beginning of the holiday season? No one can find
fault with the ferryboats. At times they are certainly erratic; but no doubt they will soon have
sown their wild oats, and not head, as they do
conceitmes; for South Africa instead of st. George, One can perhaps risk that in vacation time, but why should we be put to the inconvenience of that wretch pd shanty!
it is, as Lord Dundreary would say: "One of

hose things that no feller can understand!"; STATEN, ISLAND, July 2. ST. GEORGE.

Unappreciated Music. To TRA EDITOR OF TAR SUR—Sir: Time, always, scene, ferryhouses both sides of both rivers. No beat in sip. Rater a gum chewing, siab sided, soda oracker chested idiot, who deposits his last cent in the siot of a graphophone, leans on the apparatus with an air of proprietorship and as one who has conferred happiness on humanity.

Then the atmosphere is malireated by the erup-tion of dismal vocal or instrumental abortions. Then breasts are beaten and hair is torn by the peace.

No argument in extenuation of the crime is admissible. Now for the verdict. Shall it be slow strangulation or kindly electrocution? NEW YORR, July 2. SERENTY DISTURSED. How They Lay Up Money.

LIBELS ON THE DEAD.

An Offence Punishable Under the Penni Code. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Ever; man is presumed to be not guilty till he is proved to be otherwise. Blanford White is not living to speak for himself. Most of the New York papers have been publishof the New York papers have been publishing during the last few days the most shocking libels on his memory, without adducing any evidence whatever to support any of them. In so doing the responsible editors of those papers have plainly broken sections 242, 243, 244 and 255 of the Penal Code of New York

York, and are punishable by imprisonment in the penicentiary, under section 15 of the same code. No defence could be made to any prosecution for those libels on the alleged ground that; though not known to be true when they were published, they were true in fact: for that is no defence in law where the motive causing the publication was the motive which caused the publications

I have no knowledge whatever of the I have no knowledge whatever of the private life of Mr. White, but he was a human being, and he was murdered without any warning when he was sitting alone and quietly in a proper public place. The man who killed him had no jurisdiction to punish him for any crime which he may have committed, if he had committed any, which does not yet appear. There is no good motive possible to assign for the conduct of the papers that in advance of the trial are publishing strocious libels on the memory of Mr. White relevant to those parts of his life which had no connection with the murderer which had no connection with the murdere

I ask you to print this letter as a warning to those editors who are responsible for such publications. Any citizen has a right to bring their misdemeanors to the atten-tion of the Grand Jury, and it is the duty of the District Attorney to do, so. I never saw Mr. White to recognize film, but shall be sorry if his friends do not defend his memory against libel, now that they have laid him in New York, July 2.

A Barbarous Murder.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In conemplating the murder of Stanford White one is particularly impressed by the mons trous selfishness displayed by the murderer. His own inclinations and interests were para-mount. Not for an instant did he regard the eelings of the innocent witnesses of his cow-

ardly crime.

Many persons, especially delicately minded women orror of which must have left an impression

never to be obliterated.

Such contemptuous disregard of others is on a par with the savagery of the act itself, on a par with these vagery of the act thereis, and affords a clear indication of the character of the man whose life has been devoted wholly to the indulgence of every impulse and propensity of a nature seemingly lacking ang restraining elements.

The power of self-restraint and the willing-

ness to consider and respect the interests and feelings of our fellows constitute the foundation of civilized society. Otherwise it is barbarism. Carlyle speaks somewhere of the forces of

nature as operating with "infinite pity, but also infinite rigor of law." In like manner NEW YORK, July 2. ANTI-BARBARISM.

Sparing the Sacred Codfish

From the Boston Herald. Certainly the report of the President's agents on the condition and management of the Chicago slaughter houses disclosed sensibilities than were some of the manipulaions of fish at T wharf in this city and at the fish houses in Gloucester.

'And yet we have not heard any voice raised at Washington in denunciation of those guilty of maintaining unsanitary methods in handling and curing fish, nor has any call been made for Federal inspection of this in-dustry. Judging by the claims set up for the vigilance, the virtue and the veracity of meat inspectors holding a commission from the Department of Agriculture, it would not be possible under that paternal system for fish curing establishments at Gloucester expose fish in the open air, on a rusty wire frame, for a week or ten days, subject to deposits of microbe laden dust from the public highway.

The Goose That Lays the Pay Check.

From the Railroad Employee. and patriotic citizens: they are representathey reside; they stand for a class of workingmen who generally think before they act, who weigh both sides of a question before who weigh both sides of a question before deciding. They are as anxious to cleanse corporate life from graft and favoritism as the most radical modern reformer, but they will resent, and that most strenuously, any course of policy outlined by these who have the destinies of the nation in hand that will

tend to "kill the goose that lays the pay check."

Decrease of Lynchings.

From the Chicago Tribune.

It is a hopeful sign of the ultimate suppression of lynching in the South, or at least of its virtual suppression, that many of the Southern Executives are manifesting extraordinary activity in the prosecution of lynchers. In Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, lynching has been al-most entirely suppressed, owing to the strenuous efforts of the Governors and law authorities, the absence of delays in the courts, the convening of special Grand Juries, speedy trials following in apecial Grand Juries, specify trials following to dictiments, and speedy penalties following con-victions. In the five States, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippl, Loutsiana and Texas, which in the past have been the worst offenders, largely dwing to the congested black population in those States, which in some counties outnumbers the white popu-lation, the number of lynchings steadily decreases, and the courts are more and more called upon to administer justice is all cases of crime, whether committed by blacks or whites. The activity of the authorities in securing indictments of fynchers has been notable.

South Carolina in '60 and New. From the Greenville News.

The people of South Carolina are far better of to day than in 1800. Then there was practically no diversification in industry. Agriculture consumed the energies of the people and formed almost the only basis of the State's wealth. To day mill the only basis of the State's wealsh. To day mill-lons of dellars are invested in manufacturing en-terprises. The notion mills and oil mills are four-ishing. The phosphate industry is prosperous, and our farms are being cultivated just as success-fully and more extensively than in 1960. The energies of the people are well diversified and the distribution of wealth is more in accord with a

The local option clauses of the New York liquor tax law apply to 933 towns. The law went into effect on March 23, 1896. At that time there were

283 "dry" towns in the State. The number gradually declined until January 1, 1898, when it was 262. On January 1, 1900, it was 276; on May 1, 1902, 285; m May 1, 1908, 284, and on May 1, 1906, 285 exactly of the present liquor law.

In Suspense. From the Stonewall Postal Curren

From the Stoneout Postal Current.
We are not prepared to confess that this issue is
not quite up to the standard. During this period of
suspense it seems rather difficult to follow any
particular policy, and it is not easy to speak with
the positiveness which we prefer to adopt. We
think that we shall know very shortly what we
are to expect.

From the London Tribune.
A shop in the East End of London has lately been turned into a kind of wax work show. The showman was heard at the entrance the other evening shouting:
"Step in, gents; step in! Take my word for it,
you will be highly delighted when you come out!"

Kalpker—I see Commissioner Bingham has abol-shed the three platoon system. Mrs. Knicker—Then I shall order one steak less

Accounted For. Mrs. Respect.—It isn't every one whose ancestor was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Hospeck.—Naturally; Lauppose most of them were sachology.

ELTHU ROOT SAILS TO-MORROW

Itinerary of His Trip to the Pan-American Congress and South America. WASHINGTON, July 2 .- Secretary Root, who is going to Rio de Janerio to be present at the meeting of the Pan-American Congress, will leave Washington for New York tomorrow, where he will board the protected cruiser Charleston and sail on Wednes-The Charleston, which is under command of Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow, is due to arrive at San Juan Sunday, July 8. Secretary Root will remain in Porto Rico until the following Tuesday and will then sail for Rio. No stop will be made between San Juan and Rio, which latter place will be reached on Wednesday, July 25. Secretary Root is scheduled to remain at

the Brazilian capital until August 6, when the Brazilian capital until August 6, when he will leave there for Montevideo, where he will arrive on August 10. Leaving Montevideo on August 13, he will go to Buenes Ayres on the following day. At the Argentine capital he will remain until August 19, when he will sail for Valparaiso, Chile, which he will reach on August 30. Leaving Valparaiso on September 4, his next stop will be Callao, which he will reach on Beptember 9. Remaining there for six days, he will sail on September 15 for Panama, and arrive upon the Isthmus on September 22. He will remain on the Isthmus three days and leave there for New York on September 25, reaching New York on October 1.

NAVAL DISPLAY AT JAMESTOWN.

The Navies of the World Will Be Invited to Take Part in It. Washington, July 2 .- The naval board

of the Jamestown Teresitennial Exposi-tion, which consists of Rear Admiral Harrington, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard; Capt. Potter, assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Capt Pillsbury, chief of Rear Admiral Evans's staff, is engaged in outlining a plan for the participas-tion of the navy in the big fair. One of the principal features of the Jamestowa centennial is to be the naval pageant, in which the navies of the world are to be asked to take part. It is the purpose of the naval board to determine upon a programme and to advise the maritime nations, many

and to advise the maritime nations, many of which are making extensive preparations for sending their biggest and best ships to Hampton Reads during the exposition. Great Britain is expected to send an entire fleet of her best warships, and in view of the fact that the Jamestown undertaking is to commemorate the establishment of the first English settlement in the new world, it is possible that she may send her newest and biggest battleship, the Dreadnought, to American waters during the exposition.

The board will shortly submit an outline of its plan to the Secretary of the Navy and a programme will then be mapped out for the participation of the American navy in the big pageant.

TO INVESTIGATE EARTHQUAKE

And Determine Whether There Eas Been Any Displacement of the Earth's Crust. Washington, July 2.—Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor to-day ordered the Coast Survey to make an investigation to ascertain whether there has been any horizontal displacement of the earth's crust on the Pacific Coast as a result of the earthquake of April 18 last. He has ordered a test of the triangulation. whose geographical coordinates may have been seriously vitiated by the earthquake. These geographical coordinates form the

These geographical coordinates form the basis of all accurate maps and charts and it is necessary for the Survey to make this test to rectify the data.

Secretary Metoalf has been much interested in the strong evidence presented by the California earthquake commission that a horizontal displacement of the Pacific Coast's crust has occurred as a result of the recent disaster, and in ordering the present investigation he acted on the recommendation of the commission.

Similar displacement of the earthquake in Sumatra in 1892. In India, after the earthquake of 1897, revision of the triangulation showed ruculting differences of distance as great as 25 feet and differences of elevation amounting to 13 feet.

of elevation amounting to 13 feet. THE NEW NATURALIZATION LAW.

paring to Enferce It. WASHINGTON, July 2 .- Proparati being made at the Department of Com-merce and Labor to enforce the naturalization law just enacted. The law is drastle, and provides safeguards against frauds that have been perpetrated in the past

citizenship. Jurisdiction to naturalize aliens is conferred upon United States Circuit and District courts and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; also all courts of record in any State or Territory having a seal, a clerk and jurisdiction in actions at law and equity, or law and equity in which the amount in controversy is unlimited. It provides that an allen as a prerequisite to citizenship shall speak English. An important provision of the law is this:

"That no person shall be naturalized, nor shall any certificate of naturalization be issued by any court within thirty days preceding the holding of any general election within its territorial jurisdiction."

Two years notice of intention to become a citizen is required. seal, a clerk and jurisdiction in actions at law

SUITABLE FUNERAL MUSIC: Naval Board Decides That "Always in the

Way" Is Not Inappropriate. WASHINGTON, July 2.—"Always in the Way" is suitable music to be played at a funeral. A board of naval officers has so decided and their report on the subject was submitted to the Navy Department to-day. The piece was played at the burial service over the remains of Private C. M. J. Anderson of the Marine Corps at Olongapo, P. I., and an investigation was made by a board of officers of the corps, which finds that the piece is unfortunate in its name but that there is nothing in it to make it inappropriate at a funeral service. The piece was suited to the occasion, the board finds, and it was also the best the band could play, particularly as its "repertoire is limited." The report arraigns the Manila newspaper which first published an article criticising the band for playing the piece at the funeral of Private Anderson. The order for the music was given by Aoting Drum Major Walter Presion. J. Anderson of the Marine Corps at Olon-

HE SUED PORTO RICO. . N. Y. State Supreme Court Says It Has No

Jurisdiction. Frank H. Richmond, formerly Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in Porto Rico and Assetant Attorney-General in the island before he was raised to the bench, failed yesterday in his suit to recover \$500 from the people of Porto Rico for legal services rendered when he was appointed Assistant Attorney-General. Supreme Court Justice Giegerich dismissed the suit on the ground that the Supreme Court of this State has o jurisdiction over the people of Porto

Rico.

Richmond's suit was based on the fact that when he took office there was a great mass of legal papers and other documents in the archives of the Porto Rican Government which it became necessary for him to examine and either arrange or destroy. These papers had been left in disorder by the former Government of Porto Rice and he considered the work he did as totally outside of his duties to the United States Government, which appointed him. He presented a bill for \$500, which was audited and approved by the existing Government in the island but was not nais.